(g) Chipping or Grinding. Use an approved chipping machine to grind slash and stumps greater than 3 inches in diameter and longer than 3 feet. Deposit chips or ground woody material on embankment slopes or outside the roadway to a loose depth less than 6 inches. Minor amounts of chips or ground woody material may be permitted within the roadway if they are thoroughly mixed with soil and do not form a layer.

(h) Debris Mat. Use tree limbs, tops, cull logs, split stumps, wood chunks, and other debris to form a mat upon which construction equipment is operated. Place stumps upside down and blend stumps into the mat.

(i) Decking Firewood Material. Remove brush from decks. Limb and deck logs that do not meet Utilization Standards according to Subsection 201.04 as directed by the CO. Cut logs to lengths less than 30 feet. Ensure that logs stacks are stable and free of brush and soil.

(j) Removal to designated locations. Remove construction slash to designated locations.

(k) Piling. Pile construction slash in designated areas. Place and construct piles so that if the piles are burned, the burning will not damage remaining trees. Keep piles free of dirt from stumps. Cut unmerchantable logs into lengths of less than 20 feet.

(l) Placing Slash on Embankment Slopes. Place construction slash on completed embankment slopes to reduce soil erosion. Place construction slash as flat as practicable on the completed slope. Do not place slash closer than 2 feet below subgrade. Priority for use of available slash is for: (1) through fills; (2) insides of curves; and (3) ditch relief outlets.

(m) Hydrological Sensitive Placement. Where required use this method in combination with other designated methods to dispose of material to reduce erosion and to aid in re-vegetation:

1. Place windrow segments on contours, wrap in type I geotextile.
2. Place logs as log erosion barriers on contours. Place logs so that 80% of their length is on the ground surface.
3. Scatter slash on bare or disturbed areas within or outside the clearing limits as directed.
4. Scatter chips or ground woody material on bare or disturbed areas within or outside the clearing limits as directed.

Place stumps in swales or on sites to form planting pockets. Place windrow segments on contours, wrap in type I geotextile.

203.05 Disposing of Material

(a) Remove from project.

Delete the last two sentences

204 - Excavation and Embankment

204.00_0618_us_05_28_2008

Delete Section 204 in its entirety and replace with the following.

Description

204.01 This work consists of excavating material, constructing embankments and drainage excavation. This includes furnishing, hauling, stockpiling, placing, disposing, sloping, shaping, compacting, and finishing sand, earthen, and rocky material.

204.02 Definitions.

(a) Excavation. Excavation consists of the following:

(1) Roadway excavation. All material excavated from within the right-of-way or easement areas, except subexcavation covered in (2) below and structure excavation covered in Sections 208 and 209. Roadway excavation includes all material encountered regardless of its nature or characteristics.

(2) Subexcavation. Material excavated from below subgrade elevation in cut sections or from below the original groundline in embankment sections. Subexcavation does not include the work required by Subsections 204.05, 204.06(b), and 204.06(c).

(3) Borrow excavation. Material used for embankment construction that is obtained from outside the roadway prism. Borrow excavation includes unclassified borrow, select borrow, and select topping.

(b) Embankment construction. Embankment construction consists of placing and compacting roadway or borrow excavation. This work includes:

(1) Preparing foundation for embankment;
(2) Constructing roadway embankments;
(3) Benching for side-hill embankments;
(4) Constructing dikes, ramps, mounds, and berms; and
(5) Backfilling subexcavated areas, holes, pits, and other depressions.

(c) Conserved topsoil. Excavated material conserved from the roadway excavation and embankment foundation areas that is suitable for growth of grass, cover crops, or native vegetation.

(d) Waste. Excess and unsuitable roadway excavation and subexcavation that cannot be used.

Material

204.03 Conform to the following Subsections:

Backfill material	704.03
Select borrow	704.07
Select topping	704.08
Topping	704.05
Unclassified borrow	704.06
Water	725.01

Construction Requirements

204.04 Preparation for Roadway Excavation and Embankment Construction. Clear the area of vegetation and obstructions according to Sections 201 and 203.

204.05 Reserved.

204.06 Roadway Excavation. Excavate as follows:

(a) General. Do not disturb material and vegetation outside the construction limits.

Incorporate only suitable material into embankments. Replace any shortage of suitable material caused by premature disposal of roadway excavation. Dispose of unsuitable or excess excavation material according to Subsection 204.14.

At the end of each day's operations, shape to drain and compact the work area to a uniform cross-section. Eliminate all ruts and low spots that could hold water.

Retrieve material deposited outside of the clearing limits as directed by the CO. Place unsuitable material in designated areas.

(b) Rock cuts. Blast rock according to Section 205. Excavate rock cuts to 6 inches below subgrade within the roadbed limits. Backfill to subgrade with topping or with other suitable material. Compact the material according to Subsection 204.11.

(c) Earth cuts. Scarify earth cuts to 6 inches below subgrade within the roadbed limits. Compact the scarified material according to Subsection 204.11.

(d) Pioneer Roads. Road pioneering, slash disposal, and grubbing of stumps may proceed concurrently with excavation. Conduct excavation and placement operations so material to be treated under Section 201 will not be incorporated into the roadway unless specified in the slash treatment method. Maintain drainage during pioneering operations.

Remove snow and ice in advance of the work and deposit beyond the roadway limits in a manner that will not waste material or generate sediment. Do not incorporate snow and ice into embankments. Place snow or ice in a manner to prevent resource damage.

(e) Drainage Excavation. Drainage excavation includes construction of all ditches, minor channel changes, drainage dips, catchbasins, surface water deflectors, and other minor

drainage structures. Compact by Method (f) unless otherwise shown on the plans. Excavate on a uniform grade between control points.

204.07 Subexcavation. Excavate material to the limits designated by the CO. Take cross-sections according to Section 152. Prevent unsuitable material from becoming mixed with the backfill. Dispose of unsuitable material according to Subsection 204.14. Backfill the subexcavation with topping, or other suitable material. Compact the material according to Subsection 204.11.

204.08 Borrow Excavation. Use all suitable roadway excavation in embankment construction. Do not use borrow excavation when it results in excess roadway excavation. Deduct excess borrow excavation from the appropriate borrow excavation quantity.

Obtain borrow source acceptance according to Subsection 105.02. Develop and restore borrow sources according to Subsection 105.03. Do not excavate beyond the established limits. When applicable, shape the borrow source to permit accurate measurements when excavation is complete.

204.09 Preparing Foundation for Embankment Construction. Prepare foundation for embankment construction as follows:

(a) Embankment less than 4 feet high over natural ground. When designated by the CO, remove topsoil. Break up the ground surface to a minimum depth of 6 inches by plowing or scarifying. Compact the ground surface according to Subsection 204.11.

(b) Embankments over an existing asphalt, concrete, or gravel road surface. Scarify gravel roads to a minimum depth of 6 inches. Scarify or pulverize asphalt and concrete roads to 6 inches below the pavement. Reduce all particles to a maximum size of 6 inches and produce a uniform material. Compact the surface according to Subsection 204.11.

(c) Embankment across ground not capable of supporting equipment. Dump successive loads of embankment material in a uniformly distributed layer to construct the lower portion of the embankment. Limit the layer thickness to the minimum depth necessary to support the equipment.

(d) Embankment on an existing slope steeper than 1V:3H. Cut horizontal benches in the existing slope to a sufficient width to accommodate placement and compaction operations and equipment. Bench the slope as the embankment is placed and compacted in layers. Begin each bench at the intersection of the original ground and the vertical cut of the previous bench.

204.10 Embankment Construction. Incorporate only suitable roadway excavation material into the embankment. When the supply of suitable roadway excavation is exhausted, furnish unclassified borrow to complete the embankment. Obtain written approval before beginning construction of embankments over 6 feet high at subgrade centerline. Construct embankments as follows:

(a) General. At the end of each day's operations, shape to drain and compact the embankment surface to a uniform cross-section. Eliminate all ruts and low spots that could hold water.

During all stages of construction, route and distribute hauling and leveling equipment over the width and length of each layer of material.

Compact embankment side slopes flatter than 1V:1.75H with a tamping type roller or by walking with a dozer. For slopes 1V:1.75H or steeper, compact the slopes as construction of the embankment progresses.

Where placing embankment on one side of abutments, wing walls, piers, or culvert headwalls, compact the material using methods that prevent excessive pressure against the structure.

Where placing embankment material on both sides of a concrete wall or box structure, conduct operations so compacted embankment material is at the same elevation on both sides of the structure.

Where structural pilings are placed in embankment locations, limit the maximum particle size to 4 inches.

(b) Embankment within the roadway prism. Place embankment material in horizontal layers not exceeding 12 inches in compacted thickness. Incorporate oversize boulders or rock fragments into the 12-inch layers by reducing them in size or placing them individually as required by (c) below. Compact each layer according to Subsection 204.11 before placing the next layer.

Material composed predominately of boulders or rock fragments too large for 12-inch layers may be placed in layers up to 24 inches thick. Incorporate oversize boulders or rock fragments into the 24-inch layer by reducing them in size or placing them individually according to (c) below. Place sufficient earth and smaller rocks to fill the voids. Compact each layer according to Subsection 204.11 before placing the next layer.

(c) Individual rock fragments and boulders. Place individual rock fragments and boulders greater than 24 inches in diameter as follows:

(1) Reduce rock to less than 48 inches in the largest dimension.

(2) Distribute rock within the embankment to prevent nesting.

(3) Place layers of embankment material around each rock to a depth not greater than that permitted by (b) above. Fill all the voids between rocks.

(4) Compact each layer according to Subsection 204.11 before placing the next layer.

(d) Embankment outside of roadway prism. Where placing embankment outside the staked roadway prism, place material in horizontal layers not exceeding 24 inches in compacted thickness. Compact each layer according to Subsection 204.11.

204.11 Compaction. Compact the embankment using one of the following methods as specified:

(a) Compaction A. Use AASHTO T 27 to determine the amount of material retained on a Number 4 sieve. If there is more than 80 percent retained on the No. 4 sieve use procedure (1). If there is 50 to 80 percent retained on the No. 4 sieve use procedure (2). If there is less than 50 percent retained on the No. 4 sieve use procedure (3).

(1) Adjust the moisture content to a level suitable for compaction. Fill the interstices around rock with earth or other fine material as practical. Use compression-type rollers at speeds less than 6 feet per second and vibratory rollers at speeds less than 3 feet per second. Compact each layer of material full width with one of the following and until there is no visible evidence of further consolidation.

(a) Four roller passes of a vibratory roller having a minimum dynamic force of 40,000 pounds impact per vibration and a minimum frequency of 1000 vibrations per minute.

(b) Eight roller passes of a 20-ton compression-type roller.

(c) Eight roller passes of a vibratory roller having a minimum dynamic force of 30,000 pounds impact per vibration and a minimum frequency of 1000 vibrations per minute.

Increase the compactive effort for layers deeper than 12 inches as follows:

- For each additional 6 inches or fraction thereof, increase the number of roller passes in (a) above by four passes.
- For each additional 6 inches or fraction thereof, increase the number of roller passes in (b) and (c) above, by eight passes.

(2) Use AASHTO T 99 to determine the optimum moisture content of the portion of the material passing a No. 4 sieve. Multiply this number by the percentage of material passing a No. 4 sieve, and add 2 percent to determine the optimum moisture content of the material. Adjust the moisture content of material classified A-1 through A-5 to a moisture content suitable for compaction. Adjust the moisture content of material classified A-6 and A-7 to within 2 percent of the optimum moisture content.

Use compression-type rollers at speeds less than 6 feet per second and vibratory rollers at speeds less than 3 feet per second. Compact each layer of material full width according to (1) above.

(3) Classify the material according to AASHTO M 145. For material classified A-1 or A-2-4, determine the maximum density according to AASHTO T 180, method D. For other material classifications, determine the optimum moisture content and maximum density according to AASHTO T 99, method C.

Adjust the moisture content of material classified A-1 through A-5 to a moisture content suitable for compaction. Adjust the moisture content of material classified A-6 and A-7 to within 2 percent of the optimum moisture content.

Use compression-type or vibratory rollers. Compact each layer of material full width to at least 95 percent of the maximum density. Determine the in-place density and moisture content according to AASHTO T 310 or other approved test procedures. When required, use AASHTO T 224 to correct for coarse particles.

(b) <u>Compaction B.</u> Place material by end dumping to the minimum depth needed for operation of spreading equipment. Adjust the moisture content of the material to obtain a mass that will not visibly deflect under the load of the hauling and spreading equipment. Operate compaction equipment over the full width of each layer until there is no visible

evidence of further consolidation or, if when a sheepsfoot roller is used, the roller "walks out" of the layer. Make at least three complete passes.

(c) **Compaction C.** Place material by end dumping to the minimum depth needed for operation of spreading equipment. Level and smooth each embankment layer before placing the next layers. Operate hauling and spreading equipment uniformly over the full width of each layer. Construct a solid embankment with adequate compaction by working smaller rock and fines in with the larger rocks to fill the voids, and by operating hauling and spreading equipment uniformly over the full width of each layer as the embankment is constructed.

(d) **Compaction D.** Hauling and Spreading Equipment. Adjust the moisture content to a level suitable for compaction. Compact the material by operating equipment over the full width of the roadway.

(e) **Compaction E**. Roller Compaction. Adjust the moisture content to a level suitable for compaction. Operate Rollers over the full width of each layer until visual displacement ceases, but not fewer than three complete passes. Use rollers that meet the following requirements:

(1) Steel wheeled rollers, other than vibratory, capable of exerting a force of not less than 250 pounds per inch of width of the compression roll or rolls.

(2) Vibratory steel wheeled rollers equipped with amplitude and frequency controls with a minimum weight of 6 tons, specifically designed to compact the material on which it is used.

(3) Pneumatic-tired rollers with smooth tread tires of equal size that will provide a uniform compacting pressure for the full width of the roller and capable of exerting a ground pressure of at least 80 psi.

(4) Sheepsfoot, tamping, or grid rollers capable of exerting a force of 250 lbs/inch of width of roller drum.

(f) **Compaction F.** Mechanical Tamper. Adjust the moisture content of the backfill material to a moisture content suitable for compaction. Compact each 6 inch layer with a minimum of three complete passes with a mechanical tamper.

(g) **Compaction G**. Excavator compaction - Adjust the moisture content of the backfill material to a moisture content suitable for compaction. Compact with bucket of excavator larger than 39,000 pounds GVW. Overlap compaction by ½ width of bucket, minimum of 3 blows each.

204.12 Ditches. Slope, grade, and shape ditches. Remove all projecting roots, stumps, rock, or similar matter. Maintain all ditches in an open condition and free from leaves, sticks, and other debris.

Form furrow ditches by plowing or using other acceptable methods to produce a continuous furrow. Place all excavated material on the downhill side so the bottom of the ditch is approximately 18 inches below the crest of the loose material. Clean the ditch using a hand shovel, ditcher, or other suitable method. Shape to provide drainage without overflow.

204.13 Sloping, Shaping, and Finishing. Complete slopes, ditches, culverts, riprap, and other underground minor structures before placing aggregate courses. Slope, shape, and finish as follows:

(a) Sloping. Leave all earth slopes with uniform roughened surfaces, except as described in (b) below, with no noticeable break as viewed from the road. Except in solid rock, round tops and bottoms of all slopes including the slopes of drainage ditches. Round material overlaying solid rock to the extent practical. Scale all rock slopes. Slope rounding is not required on tolerance class D though M roads.

If a slide or slipout occurs on a cut or embankment slope, remove or replace the material, and repair or restore all damage to the work. Bench or key the slope to stabilize the slide. Reshape the cut or embankment slope to an acceptable condition.

(b) Stepped slopes. Where required by the contract, construct steps on slopes of 1½V:1H to 1V:2H. Construct the steps approximately 18 inches high. Blend the steps into natural ground at the end of the cut. If the slope contains nonrippable rock outcrops, blend steps into the rock. Remove loose material found in transitional area. Except for removing large rocks that may fall, scaling stepped slopes is not required.

(c) Shaping. Shape the subgrade to a smooth surface and to the cross-section required. Shape slopes to gradually transition into slope adjustments without noticeable breaks. At the ends of cuts and at intersections of cuts and embankments, adjust slopes in the horizontal and vertical planes to blend into each other or into the natural ground.

(d) Finishing. Finish the roadbed to be smooth and uniform, and shaped to conform to the typical sections. Remove unsuitable material from the roadbed and replace it with suitable material. Finish roadbeds to the tolerance class shown in table 204-2.Ensure that the subgrade is visibly moist during shaping and dressing. Scarify to 6 inches below the bottom of low sections, holes, cracks, or depressions and bring back to grade with suitable material. Maintain proper ditch drainage.

For surfaced roads, remove all material larger than 6 inches from the top 6 inches of the roadbed.

For unsurfaced roads, use one of the following methods to finish the roadbed:

(1) Method A. Remove all material larger than 6 inches from the top 6 inches of the roadbed and replace with suitable material.

(2) Method B. Use a vibratory grid roller or approved equal with a minimum weight of 10 tons. Roll at least 5 full-width passes or until there is no visible evidence of further consolidation.

(3) Method C. For roads designated as Construction Tolerance Class K, L, or M, finish the roadbed by spreading the excavation. Eliminate rock berms.

204.14 Disposal of Unsuitable or Excess Material. Dispose of unsuitable or excess material at designated sites or legally off of the project.

When there is a pay item for waste, shape and compact the waste material in its final location according to Subsection 204.11 (c) Compaction C. Do not mix clearing or other material not subject to payment with the waste material.

When there is not a pay item for waste, shape and compact the waste material in its final location according to Subsection 204.11 (c) Compaction C.

204.15 Acceptance. See Table 204-1 for sampling and testing requirements.

Material for embankment and conserved topsoil will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04.

Excavation and embankment construction will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04.

Clearing and removal of obstructions will be evaluated under Sections 201 and 203.

Measurement

204.16 Measure the Section 204 items listed in the bid schedule according to Subsection 109.02 and the following as applicable.

(a) Roadway excavation. Measure roadway excavation in its original position as follows:

(1) Include the following volumes in roadway excavation:

(a) Roadway prism excavation;

(b) Rock material excavated and removed from below subgrade in cut sections;

(c) Unsuitable material below subgrade and unsuitable material beneath embankment areas when a pay item for subexcavation is not shown in the bid schedule;

(d) Ditches, except furrow ditches measured under a separate bid item;

*(e)*Topsoil;

(f) Borrow material used in the work when a pay item for borrow is not shown in the bid schedule;

(g) Loose scattered rocks removed and placed as required within the roadway;

(h) Conserved material taken from stockpiles and used in Section 204 work; and

(i) Slide and slipout material not attributable to the Contractor's method of operation.

(2) Do not include the following in roadway excavation:

(a) Overburden and other spoil material from borrow sources;

(b) Overbreakage from the backslope in rock excavation;

(c) Water or other liquid material;

(d) Material used for purposes other than required;

(e) Roadbed material scarified in place and not removed;

(f) Material excavated when stepping cut slopes;

(g) Material excavated when rounding cut slopes;

(h) Preparing foundations for embankment construction;

(i) Material excavated when benching for embankments;

(j) Slide or slipout material attributable to the Contractor's method of operation;

(k) Conserved material taken from stockpiles constructed at the option of the Contractor; and

(l) Material excavated outside the established slope limits.

(3) When both roadway excavation and embankment construction pay items are shown in the bid schedule, measure the following as roadway excavation only:

(a) Unsuitable material below subgrade in cuts and unsuitable material beneath embankment areas when a pay item for subexcavation is not shown in the bid schedule;

(b) Slide and slipout material not attributable to the Contractor's method of operations; and

(c) Drainage ditches, channel changes, and diversion ditches.

(b) Unclassified borrow, select borrow, and select topping. When measuring by the cubic yard measure in its original position. If borrow excavation is measured by the cubic yard in place, take initial cross-sections of the ground surface after stripping overburden. Upon completion of excavation and after the borrow source waste material is returned to the source, retake cross-sections before replacing the overburden.

Do not measure borrow excavation used in place of excess roadway excavation.

(c) Embankment construction. Measure embankment construction in its final position. Do not make deductions from the embankment construction quantity for the volume of minor structures.

(1) Include the following volumes in embankment construction:

(a) Roadway embankments;

(b) Material used to backfill subexcavated areas, holes, pits, and other depressions;

(c) Material used to restore obliterated roadbeds to original contours; and

(d) Material used for dikes, ramps, mounds, and berms.

(2) Do not include the following in embankment construction:

(a) Preparing foundations for embankment construction;

(b) Adjustments for subsidence or settlement of the embankment or of the foundation on which the embankment is placed; and

(c) Material used to round fill slopes.

(d) Rounding cut slopes. Measure rounding cut slopes horizontally along the centerline of the roadway if a pay item for slope rounding is included in the bid schedule. If a pay item for slope rounding is not included in the bid schedule slope rounding will be considered subsidiary to excavation.

(e) Waste. Measure waste by the cubic yard in its final position. Take initial cross-sections of the ground surface after stripping over burden. Upon completion of the waste placement, retake cross-sections before replacing overburden.

(f) Slope scaling. Measure slope scaling by the cubic yard in the hauling vehicle.

Payment

204.17 The accepted quantities will be paid at the contract price per unit of measurement for the Section 204 pay items listed in the bid schedule. Payment will be full compensation for the work prescribed in this Section. See Subsection 109.05.

Table 204-1
Sampling and Testing Requirements

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Topping (704.05) & unclassified borrow (704.06)	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Classification	—	AASHTO M 145	1 per soil type	Processed material before incorporating in work	Yes, when requested	Before using in work
		Moisture-density	—	AASHTO T 180, method D[1] or T 99, method C[1]	1 per soil type but not less than 1 per	"	"	"
		Compaction	—	AASHTO T 310 or other approved procedures	1 per 6000 yd^2 but not less than 1 per layer	In-place	—	Before placing next layer
Select borrow (704.07 & Select topping (704.08)	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Classification	—	AASHTO M 145	1 per soil type but not less than 1 for each day of production	Processed material before incorporating	Yes, when requested	Before using in work
		Gradation	—	AASHTO T 27	"	"	"	"
		Liquid limit	—	AASHTO T 89	"	"	"	"
		Moisture-density	—	AASHTO T 180, method D[1] or T 99, method C[1]	1 per soil type but not less than 1 per	"	"	"
		Compaction	—	AASHTO T 310 or other approved procedures	1 per 6000 yd^2 but not less than 1 per layer	In-place	—	Before placing next layer

(1) Minimum of 5 points per proctor

Table 204-1 (continued)
Sampling and Testing Requirements

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Earth embankment (204.11, Compaction A)	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Classification	—	AASHTO M 145	1 per soil type	Source of Material	Yes, when requested	Before using in work
		Moisture-density	—	AASHTO T 180, method D[1] or T 99, method C[1]	1 per soil type but not less than 1 per 13,000 yd^3	"	"	"
		Compaction	—	AASHTO T 310 or other approved procedures	1 per 3500 yd^2 but not less than 1 per layer	In-place	—	Before placing next layer
Top of subgrade (204.11 Compaction A)	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Compaction	—	AASHTO T 310 or other approved procedures	1 per 2500 yd^2	In-place	—	Before placing next layer

(1) Minimum of 5 points per proctor.

Table 204-2
Construction Tolerances

	Tolerance Class [a]												
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Roadbed width (ft)	+0.5	+0.5	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.5	+1.0	+2.0	+2.0	+2.0	+2.0	+2.0
Subgrade elevation (ft)	±0.1	±0.2	±0.2	±0.5	±0.5	±1.0	±1.0	±1.5	±2.0	±3.0	±2.0	±3.0	(c)
Centerline alignment (ft)	±0.2	±0.2	±0.5	±0.5	±1.0	±1.0	±1.5	±1.5	±2.0	±3.0	±3.0	±5.0	(c)
Slopes, excavation, and embankment (% slope[b])	±3	±5	±5	±5	±5	±5	±10	±10	±10	±10	±20	±20	±20

(a) Maximum allowable deviation from construction stakes and drawings.
(b) Maximum allowable deviation from staked slope measured from slope stakes or hinge points.
(c) Unless otherwise shown the centerline alignment and subgrade elevation, as built, have no horizontal curves with a radius of less than 80 feet, and no vertical curves with a curve length of less than 80 feet when the algebraic difference in the grade change is less than 10 percent, or a curve length of less than 100 feet when the algebraic difference of

209.07_0618_us_07_12_2007

209.07 Dewatering.

Delete subsection 209.07 and substitute the following:

Dewatering. Where necessary to dewater, dewater according to Subsection 157.09.

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209.10 Backfill.

(a) General.

Add the following:

Replace any pipe that is distorted by more than 5 percent of nominal dimensions, or that is ruptured or broken.

Do not place or backfill pipe that meets any of the following conditions until the excavation and foundation have been approved in writing by the CO:

- Embankment height greater than 6 feet at subgrade centerline.
- Installation in a protected streamcourse.
- Round pipe with a diameter of 48 inches or greater.
- Pipe arches with a span of 50 inches or greater.
- Any box culvert of structure other than pipe culverts.

(b) Pipe culverts.

(1) Pipe culverts with compacted backfill.

Add the following:

Excavate an area on each side of the pipe as needed to effectively achieve compaction requirements. Backfill without damaging or displacing the pipe. Complete backfilling of the trench with suitable material.

209.11 Compacting.

Delete the subsection and add the following:

Compact backfill using designated compaction method A, B, or C:

Method A. Ensure that backfill density exceeds the density of the surrounding embankment.

Method B. Adjust the moisture content of the backfill material to a moisture content suitable for compaction. Compact each layer using appropriate compaction equipment until visual displacement ceases. For compaction under sections 252, 254, 255, 257, 258 and 262 compact with a vibratory steel wheeled roller with a mass of at least 8 tons.

Method C. Determine optimum moisture content and maximum density according to AASHTO T 99 method C. Adjust the moisture content of the backfill material to a moisture content suitable for compaction. Compact material placed in all layers to at least 95 percent of the maximum density. Determine the in place density and moisture content according to AASHTO T 310 or other approved test procedures.

Table 209-1 Sampling and Testing Requirements

Add the following:

(2) Compaction methods (A) and (B) do not require AASHTO T-99 or T-310 test methods for foundation fill.

230 - Roadside Brushing

230.01 Description. This work consists of removing limbs, residual slash, roadside brush and small trees within the brushing limits designated in the plans, including turnouts.

Construction Requirements

230.02 General. Cut all brush and small trees, (8 inch diameter or less at the point of cut) within the brushing limits and outside the roadbed no higher than 6 inches above the ground surface or obstructions such as rocks or stumps. Trees beyond the bottom of ditch and beyond the hinge point on the fill slope side, with a diameter larger than 8 inches at a point 4 feet above the ground shall be limbed to a height of 14 feet above the road surface.

Cut all brush and trees located in the roadbed. Grub and haul stumps to designated waste areas or as directed by the Contracting Officer. Smooth and shape the disturbed areas where stumps are removed to prevent water ponding.

230.03 Windfalls. Cut windfalls lying within or across the brushing limits to a horizontal distance of 5 feet from each shoulder or at the brushing limit, whichever is least. Dispose of windfall material as slash.

230.04 Slash Treatments. Remove limbs, chunks, and debris within the roadway in excess of

3 feet in length or 1 inches in diameter, or concentrations which may plug ditches or culverts, from the traveled way, shoulders, ditches and water courses.

Dispose of slash in accordance with one or more of the following methods, as shown in the bid schedule:

(1) **Scattering**. Scatter slash outside the roadway limits without damaging trees. Do not scatter any material in streambeds, culvert inlets or outlets, drainage ways or cattleguards.

(2) **Chipping.** Process slash through a chipping machine. Deposit chips on embankment slopes or outside the roadway to a loose depth less than 6 inches.

(3) **Piling.** Pile slash in designated locations. Place and construct piles so that if the piles are burned, the burning will not damage surrounding trees. Keep piles free of dirt. Cut unmerchantable logs into lengths less than 20 feet.

(4) **Decking.** Deck logs in excess of __feet long and __inches in diameter in designated locations. Logs shall be limbed and decks are to be stable and free of brush and soil. Treat other material according to designated slash treatment methods.

(5) **Placing slash on embankment slopes.** Place slash on embankments slopes as designated in the plans to reduce soil erosion. Place slash as flat as practicable on slope. Do not place closer than 2 feet below shoulder. Priority for use of available slash in for: (1) through fills; (2) insides of curves.

(6) **Burying.** Bury slash at designated locations. Mat slash down in layers and cover with rock and soil.

(7) **Piling & burning.** Pile and burn slash in designated locations. Construct piles so that burning does not damage remaining trees.

Measurement

230.05 Measure the Section 230 items listed in the bid schedule according to Subsection 109.02. Quantities will be the number of miles and fractions thereof along the road centerline, regardless of the amount of work required.

Payment

230.06 The accepted quantities will be paid at the contract price per unit of measurement for the Section 230 pay items listed in the bid schedule. Payment will be full compensation for the work prescribed in this Section. See Subsection 109.05.

251 - Riprap

Construction Requirements

251.03 General.

Add the following:

Place riprap under or adjacent to structures before placing prefabricated superstructure units or constructing superstructure falsework unless otherwise approved by the CO.

251.08 Measurement.

Add the following:

Payment for excavation and embankment required for placement of riprap is indirectly included in the pay item for riprap.

303 - Road Reconditioning

303.01_0618_us_09_10_2008

303.01 Work.

Delete and add the following:

This work consists of reconditioning ditches, shoulders, roadbeds, cattleguards, asphalt surfaces, bridge decks, and aggregate surfaces.

303.07 Roadway Reconditioning.

Add the following:

Asphalt Surfaces
Clean the existing surface of all loose material, dirt, or other deleterious substances by approved methods.

Bridge Decks
Clean bridge deck and deck drains of all loose soil material, move all material longitudinally off the deck while cleaning. Use equipment that has the capability of removing all loose material without causing damage to the deck surface. Use of hydraulic flushing or pneumatic equipment will not be permitted unless approved by the Contracting Officer.

303.04_0618_us_11_26_2008

303.04 Shoulder Reconditioning.

Delete and add the following:

Remove all slide material, vegetation and other debris from existing shoulders including shoulders of turnouts and other widened areas. Reshape shoulders and dispose of waste as designated.

303.05_0618_us_03_26_2007

303.05 Roadbed Reconditioning.

Delete fourth sentence and replace with the following:

Scarify to the depth and width shown on the drawings, remove surface irregularities, and shape to provide a uniform surface.

303.06_0618_us_04_04_2007

303.06 Aggregate Surface Reconditioning.

Delete and replace with the following:

Repair soft and unstable areas to the full depth of the aggregate surface and according to Subsection 204.07. Scarify to the depth and width shown in the drawings, and remove surface irregularities. Reshape, finish, and compact the entire aggregate surface according to Section 301, Section 321, or Section 322 as applicable.

Delete Table 303-1 and replace with the following:

Table 303-1
Sampling and Testing Requirements

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Existing Roadway	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Moisture-density Method D	—	AASHTO T 99 (1)	1 per each mixture or change in material	Processed material before incorporating in work	Yes, when requested	Before using in work
		Moisture-density Method E	—	R-1 Marshall	"	"	"	"
		Moisture-density Method F	—	AASHTO T 180(1)	"	"	"	"
		Moisture-density Method G	—	R-1 Marshall	"	"	"	"
		In-place density & moisture content	—	AASHTO T 310 or other approved procedures	1 per 3000 yd^2	In-place	—	Before placing next layer

(1) Minimum of 5 points per proctor.

303.10 Measurement

Modify the second paragraph as follows:

Measure ditch reconditioning and shoulder reconditioning by the mile, station, or foot horizontally along the centerline of the roadway for each side of the roadway.

303.10 Measurement

Remove and replace the first sentence in the third paragraph with the following:

Measure roadbed reconditioning, aggregate surface reconditioning, roadway reconditioning, and pulverizing by the mile, by the foot, by the station or by the square yard.

322 - Minor Aggregate Courses

322.00_nat_us_10_14_2011

Description

322.01 This work consists of constructing one or more courses of aggregate on a prepared surface. Work includes producing aggregate by grid rolling, screening, or crushing methods, or placing pit-run or Government-furnished aggregate.

Surface aggregate grading is designated as shown in Table 703-3.

Subbase and base aggregate grading is designated as shown in Table 703-2.

Screened aggregate grading is designated as shown in Table 703-16.

Material

322.02 Conform to the following Subsections:

Aggregate	703.05
Water	725.01

Construction Requirements

322.03 General. Prepare the surface on which the aggregate course is placed according to Section 204 or 303 as applicable.

Request approval of the roadbed in writing before placing aggregate.

Develop, haul, and apply water in accordance to Section 170.

Submit target values within the gradation ranges shown in Table 703-2 or 703-3 for the required grading. After reviewing the proposed target values the CO will determine the final values for the gradation and notify the Contractor in writing.

No quality requirements or gradation other than maximum size will be required for pit run and grid-rolled material. For grid rolling, use all suitable material that can be reduced to maximum size.

After processing on the road, remove all oversize material from the road and dispose of it as directed by the CO.

If the aggregate is produced and stockpiled before placement, handle and stockpiled according to Section 320. Establish stockpile sites at approved locations.

322.04 Mixing and Spreading. Mix the aggregate and adjust the moisture content to obtain a uniform mixture with a moisture content suitable for the specified compaction method. Spread and shape the mixture on the prepared surface in a uniform layer with no segregation of size, and to a loose depth that will provide the required compacted thickness.

Do not place in layers exceeding 6 inches in compacted thickness for aggregate base and surface courses or twice the maximum particle size for screened aggregate. When more than one layer is necessary, compact each layer according to Subsection 322.05 before placing the next layer. Route hauling and leveling equipment uniformly over the full width.

When placing aggregate over geotextile, place aggregate in a single lift to the full depth specified.

322.05 Compacting. Compact each layer full width. Roll from the sides to the center, parallel to the centerline of the road. Along curbs, headers, walls, and all places not accessible to the roller, compact the material with approved tampers or compactors.

Compact the aggregate using one of the following methods as specified:

Compaction A. Operating spreading and hauling equipment over the full width of the travelway.

Compaction B. Operate rollers and compact as specified in Subsection 204.11(a)(1).

Compaction C. Moisten or dry the aggregate to a uniform moisture content between 5 and 7 percent based on total dry weight of the mixture. Operate rollers and compact as specified in Subsection 204.11(a)(1).

Compaction D. Compact to a density of at least 95 percent of the maximum density, as determined by AASHTO T 99, method C or D.

Compaction E. Removed.

Compaction F. Compact to a density of at least 95 per-cent of the maximum density, as determined by AASHTO T 180, method C or D.

Compaction G. Removed.

For all compaction methods, blade the surface of each layer during the compaction operations to remove irregularities and produce a smooth, even surface. When a density requirement is specified, determine the in place density and moisture content according to AASHTO T 310 or other approved test procedures.

322.06 Construction Tolerance. If grade finishing stakes are required, finish the surface to within ±0.10 feet from staked line and grade elevation.

If grade finishing stakes are not required, shape the surface to the required template and check the surface with a 10-foot straightedge. Defective areas are surface deviations in excess of 1/2 inch in 10 feet between any two contacts of the straightedge with the surface.

Correct all defective areas by loosening the material, adding or removing material, reshaping, and compacting.

Ensure that the compacted thickness is not consistently above or below the specified thickness. The maximum variation from the compacted specified thickness is ½ inch.

Ensure that the compacted width is not consistently above the specified width. The maximum variation from the specified width will not exceed +12 inches at any point.

322.07 Maintenance. Maintain the aggregate course to the correct line, grade, and cross-section by blading, watering, rolling, or any combination thereof until placement of the next course. Correct all defects according to Subsection 322.06.

322.08 Acceptance. See Table 322-1 or Table 322-2 as applicable, for sampling and testing requirements.

Aggregate gradation and surface course plasticity index will be evaluated under Subsection 106.04. If the aggregate is obtained from a Government stockpile then the above characteristics will be evaluated under Subsection 106.02. Other aggregate quality properties will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04. Placement of aggregate courses will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04.

The allowable upper and lower aggregate gradation limits are the Target Value plus or minus the allowable deviations shown in Tables 703-2 and 703-3.

The allowable upper and lower Plasticity index limits for surface courses are stated in 703.05(b).

Preparation of the surface on which the aggregate course is placed will be evaluated under Section 204 or 303 as applicable.

Measurement

322.09 Measure the Section 322 items listed in the bid schedule according to Subsection 109.02 and the following as applicable.

Measure square yard width horizontally to include the top of aggregate width including designed widening. Measure the square yard length horizontally along the centerline of the roadway.

If the measurement for aggregate is by cubic yard using contract quantities then measure aggregate by the cubic yard in-place once compacted, otherwise measurement for aggregate by the cubic yard is measured by the cubic yard in the hauling vehicle.

Measure thickness perpendicular to the grade of the travelway.

Measure width perpendicular to the centerline.

Payment

322.10 The accepted quantities will be paid at the contract price per unit of measurement for the Section 322 pay items listed in the bid schedule. Payment will be full compensation for the work prescribed in this Section. See Subsection 109.05.

Table 322-1
Sampling and Testing Requirements

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Aggregate source quality 703.05	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04 & 105)	LA abrasion (coarse)	—	AASHTO T 96	1 per type & source of material	Source of material	Yes, when requested	Before using in work
		Sodium sulfate soundness loss (coarse & fine)	—	AASHTO T 104	"	"	"	"
		Durability index (coarse & fine)	—	AASHTO T 210	"	"	"	"
		Fractured faces	—	ASTM D 5821	"	"	"	"
Subbase, Base, and Surface courses	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Sample	—	AASHTO T 2	2 per day	From windrow or roadbed after processing or from approved crusher sampling device	Yes	48 hours

Table 322-1 (continued)
Sampling and Testing Requirements

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Subbase, Base, and Surface	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Moisture-density Method D	—	AASHTO T 99 [1]	1 per type and source of material	Source of material	Yes, when requested	Before using in work
			—		"	"	"	"
		Moisture-density Method F	—	AASHTO T 180 [1]	"	"	"	"
			—		"	"	"	"
		In-place density & moisture content	—	AASHTO T 310 or other approved procedures	3 per day	In-place	—	Before placing next layer

Table 322-2
Sampling and Testing Requirements

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Screened Aggregate	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Sample	—	AASHTO T 2	2 per day	From windrow or roadbed after processing or from approved crusher sampling device	Yes	48 hours

404.02_nat_us_06_09_2006

404.02 Composition of Mix (Job-Mix Formula).

Delete the second paragraph and replace with the following:

Submit a job-mix formula and supporting documentation, test results, and calculations for the material to be incorporated into the work. Include copies of laboratory test results and mix design data that demonstrate that the properties of the aggregate, additives, and mixture meet the current requirements and criteria of Federal or state agencies. Ensure that the job-mix formula was performed no more than one year prior to placing the hot asphalt concrete. After reviewing the Contractor's proposed job-mix formula, the CO will determine the final values for the job-mix formula to be used and notify the Contractor in writing.

404.03_0618_us_06_09_2007

404.03 Surface Preparation.

Change the following:

"Subsection 410.05" to "Subsection 401.06"

Add the following:

Apply an asphalt prime coat to contact surfaces of aggregate base according to Section 411.

404.04_nat_us_03_02_2005

404.04 Weather Limitations.

Change 35° F to 45° F:

404.06_nat_us_03_02_2005

404.06 Placing.

Add the following:

Do not place asphalt until the CO has approved in writing the area where it will be placed.

Delete the last sentence and replace with the following:

Offset the longitudinal joint of one layer at least 6 inches from the joint in the layer immediately below. Make the longitudinal joint in the top layer along the centerline of two-lane roadways or

at the lane lines of roadways with more than two lanes. Offset transverse joints in succeeding layers and in adjacent lanes at least 10 feet, where possible.

404.06_0618_us_03_23_2007

404.06 Placing.

Delete the first sentence and replace with the following:

Place the mix with a paver conforming to Subsection 401.05.

404.07_nat_us_03_02_2005

404.07 Compacting (a).

Delete and replace with the following:

(a) Roadway paving. Thoroughly and uniformly compact the surface a minimum of three passes with rollers that meet one of the following requirements:

(1) Steel-wheeled rollers, other than vibratory type, capable of exerting a force of not less than 1.5 ton/feet of width of the compression roll or rolls.

(2) Vibratory steel-wheel rollers with a minimum mass of 5 ton, equipped with amplitude and frequency controls, and designed to compact asphalt concrete.

(3) Pneumatic-tire rollers with smooth tread tires of equal size that provide a uniform compacting pressure for the full width of the roller and capable of exerting a ground pressure of at least 80 lbf/in^2.

Perform initial compaction while the mixture is above 250 °F. Perform finish rolling with steel-wheel rollers and continue until no roller tracks remain.

404.09 Acceptance

Add the following to the second paragraph:

See Table 404-1 for sampling and testing requirements.

Table 404-1. Delete and replace with the following:

Table 404-1. Sampling and Testing Requirements.

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Sampling Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Asphalt Mixture (404.09)	-	-	-	AASHTO T 168	Three minimum per project and at least one per 500 Cubic yards	Roadway prior to compaction	yes	As soon as sampled

573 - Bridge Repair

573.00_nat_us_05_12_2004

Description

573.01 This work consists of minor bridge repair and the repair of other concrete structures.

Material

573.02 Conform to the following Subsections:

Air-entraining admixtures	711.02
Chemical admixtures	
Coarse aggregate	703.02
Curing material	711.01
Fine aggregate	703.01
Fly ash	725.04
Joint fillers	712.01
Portland cement	701.01
Precast concrete curbing	725.06
Precast concrete units	725.11
Reinforcing steel	709.01
Structural steel	717.01
Water	725.01
Epoxy Resin Adhesives	725.21

Construction Requirements

573.03 General. Perform excavation and backfill work under Section 209.

a) Concrete Removal: Remove loose concrete from the designated areas. Use jack hammers that weigh less than 30 pounds. Use chipping hammers that weigh less than 15 pounds to remove concrete from beneath reinforcing bars. Operate jack hammers and mechanical chipping tools at an angle less than 45 degrees from the slab surface.

Use hand tools (hammers and chisels) to finish the cavity. Inspect the cavity for remaining defective concrete by tapping with a hammer or steel rod on the concrete and listening for dull or hollow sounds. Dull or hollow sounds indicate defective concrete. In areas where tapping produces a dull or hollow sound, remove additional concrete until tapping produces a solid tone. Make the entire cavity at least 1 inch deep. Saw cut edges of cavity to avoid feather edging. Prepare surface of cavity by sandblasting, grinding, or water blasting. Remove dust, dirt, and loosely bonded material resulting from cleaning. Allow cavity surfaces to dry.

For spalls to be repaired that are adjacent to joints and existing cracks insert preformed joint filler to the working faces of the spall. Trim filler to fit shape of the working faces of joint or crack so epoxy material is prevented from bypassing filler. Where practicable, extend filler horizontally and vertically into joint or crack opening. Secure filler strip in place prior to and during placement of epoxy concrete. Apply a bond breaker to working faces at keyed joints. Keep bond breaker off of concrete surface to be bonded. After the epoxy concrete has completely cured, saw out the top 1 inch of the preformed joint filler and install liquid joint sealer.

(b) Reinforcing Steel: Clean all exposed reinforcing steel that is to remain in place. Remove all rust and corrosive products, including oil, dirt, concrete fragments, laitance, loose scale, and other coating of any character that would destroy or inhibit the bond with the new concrete.

When cleaned reinforcing steel will be exposed for more than seven days before placing the concrete, protect the steel from corrosion and contamination. Clean or replace all corroded or contaminated reinforcing steel.

Prevent cutting or damaging reinforcing steel designated to remain in place. Repair or replace any damaged bars.

(c) Forms: Design and construct forms that are free of bulge and warp and allow for removal without injuring the concrete. When concrete contains a retarding admixture, fly ash, or other pozzolan replacement for cement, design the forms for a lateral pressure equal to that exerted by a fluid weighing 2.5 tons per cubic yard.

Use wood, metal, or other suitable material for forms. Keep forms clean and coat with a form release agent or form oil before placing concrete.

Place and fasten reinforcing steel according to Subsection 554.08.

573.04 Epoxy Concrete and Mortar Composition:

Use the appropriate epoxy grout for the application.

Surfaces where a non- sagging epoxy resin is needed:

ASTM C 881, Type III, Grade 1 or 2, Class B or C without mineral filler. For walls and ceilings use ASTM C 881, Type III, Grade 3, Class B or C with filler.

Non-Pressure Epoxy Grout:

ASTM C 881 Type IV, Grade [2] [3], Class [B] [C] with or without mineral

filler.

Crack Sealer for Pressure Grouting:

ASTM C 881, Type IV, Grade 1, Class [B] [C] without filler.

Crack Surface Sealer for Pressure Grouting:

ASTM C 881, Type IV, Grade 3, Class [B] [C] with mineral filler.

Aggregate: Provide dry aggregate. For material passing No. 200 sieve provide a non-plastic material composed of a minimum of 75 percent limestone dust, talc or silica inert filler. Epoxy concrete: Furnish fine aggregate meeting the requirements of 703.01. Epoxy mortar: Furnish fine aggregate meeting the requirements of AASHTO M-45.

Job Mix Formula: At least 15 days before work commences, submit a job-mix formula for each use of epoxy concrete or epoxy mortar. Include test reports with the mix design. Identify the source of the materials and include the proportions of aggregates and epoxy resin. When determining job mix, use samples of materials to be used on the job.

573.05 Mixing and Placing Materials.

Make batches small enough to ensure placement before binder sets. Mix materials according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Halt work when weather conditions detrimentally affect the quality of patching or bonding concrete. Apply epoxy resin materials only when the contact surfaces are completely dry and if the atmospheric and surface material. Follow manufacturer's instructions for weather conditions and temperature ranges.

Do not permit vehicular or heavy equipment traffic on the pavement in the work area during the curing period

(a) Epoxy Concrete: Prime dry cavity surfaces with epoxy resin using a stiff bristle brush. Make coating approximately 0.02 inch thick. Place epoxy concrete while primer is still tacky and

in layers not exceeding 1 inch thick. Use vibratory floats, plates, or hand tampers to consolidate the concrete. Level each layer and screed the final surface to match the adjoining surfaces. Remove excess epoxy concrete on adjacent surfaces before the concrete hardens. Do not feather epoxy concrete out onto adjacent surfaces.

(b) Epoxy Mortar: Prime surfaces with epoxy resin binder. Scrub prime coat into surface with a stiff bristle brush. Make coating approximately 0.02 inch thick. Place epoxy mortar while primer is still tacky. Apply at a thickness recommended by the manufacturer. Work mortar into place and consolidate thoroughly so that contact surfaces are wetted by the mortar. Finish surface of mortar to the required texture. Do not feather epoxy mortar onto adjacent surfaces.

(c) Cementing Dowels: Immediately prior to placing the dowel, clean hole of dust and other deleterious material with high pressure air. Fill hole halfway with grout. Insert dowel in hole and rotate it at least one complete turn while tapping it down. If necessary add more grout to fill hole.

d) Epoxy Grout for Cracks: Apply epoxy grout at a thickness recommended by the manufacturer. Work grout into place and consolidate thoroughly so that contact surfaces are wetted by the grout. Finish surface of grout to the required texture. Do not feather epoxy grout onto adjacent surfaces.

e) Pressure Grouting of Cracks: Clean each crack of dust, dirt, loose concrete and unsound material. Insert a valve at both ends of each crack, at the junction of two cracks, and along the length of each crack at 20 inch intervals. Apply crack surface sealer between the valves. After crack surface sealer has hardened and cured, pump crack sealer into valve at one end of crack. For vertical surfaces start at lowest valve and work upwards. As crack sealer appears at next valve, pinch closed pumping valve and move to next valve and commence pumping. Continue procedure until other end of crack is reached. Avoid delays in pumping operation. After crack sealer has hardened and cured grind valves off flush with concrete surface. Coat areas around valves with crack surface sealer and allow to harden and cure.

f) Curing: Cure epoxy materials according to manufacturer's recommendations. Furnish a representative sample of each batch of epoxy resin and aggregate. Clearly identify samples by designated name, specification number, batch number, project contract number, intended use and quantity involved. Check each repaired area for cracks, spalls, popouts and loss of bond between repaired area and surrounding concrete. Check each repaired area for voids by tapping with a hammer or steel rod and listening for dull or hollow sounds. Immediately repair defects.

573.06 Acceptance. Material for minor concrete structures including concrete, reinforcing steel, and structural steel for minor structures will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.03. For confirming commercial certifications of compressive strength, AASHTO T 23 is modified to allow the 28-day cure in a waterproof mold.

Excavation and backfill will be evaluated under Section 209.

Construction of minor concrete structures will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04.

Measurement

573.07 Measure the Section 573 items listed in the bid schedule according to Subsection 109.02.

Payment

573.08 The accepted quantities, measured as provided above, will be paid at the contract price per unit of measurement for the pay items listed below that are shown in the bid schedule. Payment will be full compensation for the work prescribed in this Section. See Subsection 109.05.

601 - Minor Concrete

601.00_nat_us_02_27_2007

Delete the entire specification and replace it with the following:

Description

601.01 This work consists of constructing minor concrete structures.

Material

601.02 Conform to the following Subsections:

Air-entraining admixtures	711.02
Chemical admixtures	711.03
Coarse aggregate	703.02
Concrete coloring agents	711.05
Curing material	711.01
Fine aggregate	703.01
Fly ash	725.04
Hydraulic Cement	701.01
Joint fillers	702.01
Precast concrete curbing	725.06
Precast concrete units	725.11
Reinforcing steel	709.01
Structural steel	717.01
Water	725.01

601.03 Concrete Composition. Use the designated concrete composition:

(a) Method A. Submit a mix design showing the proposed masses of aggregate, water, and cement per cubic yard of concrete a minimum of 7 days prior to beginning placement. Proportion the cement, aggregate, and water to obtain concrete with good workability.

Composition of Minor Structure Concrete

Property	Specification	Test Method
Slump	4 in maximum	AASHTO T 119
Air content	5 to 7 percent	AASHTO T 152 or T 196
28-day compressive strength	3000 psi	AASHTO T 23 and T 22

(b) Method B. Submit the following information a minimum of 7 days prior to beginning placement:

(1) Type, grading, and sources of aggregate.

(2) Type and source of cement, blended cement, or fly ash.

(3) Saturated surface dry weights of the fine and coarse aggregate in pounds per cubic yard of concrete.

(4) Weight of mixing water in pounds per cubic yard of concrete.

(5) Weight of cement in pounds per cubic yard of concrete.

(6) Admixture type, quantity, and certification by manufacturer.

(7) Air content.

(8) Slump.

(9) 28-day compressive strength.

Furnish concrete containing not less than 680 pound of cement per cubic yard. Ensure that slump is 4 inches or less, as determined by AASHTO T 119.

(c) Method C. Make the concrete using a dry, preproportioned, blended, and bagged mix meeting the requirements of ASTM C 387 and mixed at the jobsite according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

(d) Fly Ash- or Pozzolan-Modified Concrete. Fly ash may be substituted for cement at the rate of 20 ounces of fly ash per 16 ounces of Portland cement. After substitution, reduce the design aggregate volumes by an amount equal to the net increase in volume of the combined cement and fly ash. Replace no less than 10 percent and no more than 20 percent of the weight of Portland cement required with fly ash at the above rate. For purposes of controlling the maximum water/cement ratio of 0.49, make the water/cement ratio for fly-ash-modified concrete the ratio

of the weight of water to the combined weights of Portland cement and 60 percent of the weight of the fly ash.

Extend the standard 28-day curing period for compressive-strength tests for fly-ash modified concrete by 1 day (rounded to the nearest whole day) for each 1.5 percent of Portland cement replaced with fly ash at the selected rate. (Example: If the maximum of 20 percent cement is replaced, the curing period for cylinders is 41 days.)

Construction Requirements

601.04 General. Perform excavation and backfill work according to Section 209. When concrete is cracked, spalling, or scaling, remove concrete to the nearest joint.

Design and construct forms that are free of bulge and warp and allow for removal without injuring the concrete. When concrete contains a retarding admixture, fly ash, or other pozzolan replacement for cement, design the forms for a lateral pressure equal to that exerted by a fluid with a mass of 2.5 ton per cubic yard.

Use wood, metal, or other suitable material for forms. Keep forms clean and coat with a form release agent or form oil before placing concrete.

Place and fasten reinforcing steel according to Subsection 554.08.

601.05 Placing Concrete. Place all reinforcing steel in position and ensure that it is securely held in place by approved supports during placing of concrete. Do not place concrete until the grading, forms, and steel reinforcements have been inspected and approved by the CO. Provide 24 hours written notice prior to placement of any concrete.

Place reinforcing steel according to Section 554.

Discharge all concrete prepared using methods A and B into the forms within the time limits shown in table 601-1. These time limits are based on jobsite ambient air temperature, cement type, and admixture used. Begin counting time from when the cement is introduced into the aggregate. Discharge concrete prepared using method C into the forms within 1-1/2 hours after introducing water to the mixture. Do not retemper concrete. When required cement must be added to the mixer at the jobsite. Do not mix or place concrete when the temperature is, or is expected to be, less than 40 °F unless adequate provisions are made to protect the concrete.

Place concrete to avoid segregation. Use high-frequency internal vibrators for consolidating concrete in the forms. Operate vibrators to produce concrete free of voids, but do not hold them in one place long enough to result in segregation or formation of laitance on the surface.

Method C concrete may be rodded instead of internally vibrated as necessary to remove voids.

Do not use aluminum pipe, conduit, or troughs for transporting concrete. When concrete is pumped, take samples from the discharge stream at the point of placement. Do not apply water to plastic concrete surfaces during finishing operations.

Table 601-1 Concrete discharge time limits.

Cement Type With and Without Admixtures	Time limit (hour)	
	< 85 °F[1]	>85 °F[1]
Type I, IA, II, or IIA	2.0	1.5
Type I, IA, II, or IIA with water reducing or retarding admixture	3.0	2.0
Type III	1.5	1.0
Type III with water reducing or retarding admixture	2.0	1.5

[1] Ambient air temperature.

601.06 Curing Concrete. Cure concrete a minimum of 7 days. If high early strength cement is used, cure concrete a minimum of 3 days. Cure according to Subsection 552.15. Finish according to Subsection 552.16 class 2 rubbed finish.

601.07 Acceptance. See Table 601-2 for sampling and testing requirements. Material for minor concrete structures including reinforcing steel, and structural steel for minor structures will be evaluated under Subsections 106.03. The concrete mixture's slump, air content, unit mass, and temperature will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04. See Tables 552-1 and 552-2 for specification limits.

Excavation and backfill will be evaluated under Section 209.

Construction of minor concrete structures will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04.

Measurement

601.08 Measure the Section 601 items listed in the bid schedule according to Subsection 109.02.

Payment

601.09 The accepted quantities will be paid at the contract price per unit of measurement for the Section 601 pay items listed in the bid schedule. Payment will be full compensation for the work prescribed in this Section. See Subsection 109.05.

The concrete lump sum item will be prorated based on the progress of the work under this Section.

601.02_nat_us_03_02_2005

Table 601-2. Sampling and Testing Requirements.

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Concrete	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Unit Weight	-	AASHTO T 121	One set per 32 cubic yards but not less than one per day	Point of discharge	-	Upon completion of project
		Air content	-	AASHTO T 152 or AASHTO T 196	"	"	-	"
		Slump	-	AASHTO T 119	"	"	-	"
		Temperature	-	Field Measured	"	"	-	"
		Compressive strength	-	AASHTO T 22 & AASHTO T 23	"	Discharge stream at point of placement	-	"

602 - Culverts and Drains

602.03_nat_us_09_06_2005

602.03 General

Add the following:

Ensure that the final installed alignment of all pipe allows no reverse grades, and does not permit horizontal and vertical alignments to vary from a straight line drawn from center of inlet to center of outlet by more than 2 percent of pipe center length or 1.0 feet, whichever is less.

602.03_nat_us_10_02_2008

602.03 General

Delete second paragraph and add the following:

The lengths and locations of individual pipe "as shown on the plans" are approximate. Do not order pipe until culvert locations are designated on the ground and a written list of the correct lengths is approved by the CO.

602.03_06_us_03_17_2010

602.03 General

Add the following:

Clean and paint damaged coating caused by welding, field cutting, or handling in accordance with AASHTO M 36M and ASTM A 849.

625 - Turf Establishment

625.08_0618_us_01_29_2009

625.08 Mulching, (a) Dry method.

Delete the paragraph and replace with the following:

Apply certified weed free straw mulch as shown on the plans.

635 - Temporary Traffic Control

635.03_nat_us_05_13_2004

635.02 General.

Add the following:

Install temporary traffic control signs to temporary posts or approved temporary sign mounts.

703 - Aggregate

703.05_nat_us_08_14_2009

Delete 703.05 and replace with the following:

"703.05 Subbase, Base, Surface Course, and Screened Aggregate.

(a) Subbase or base aggregate. Furnish hard, durable particles or fragments of crushed stone, crushed slag, or crushed gravel conforming the following:

(1) Gradation	Table 703-2
(2) Liquid limit, AASHTO T 89	25 max.
(3) Plastic limit, AASHTO T 90	Nonplastic
(4) Los Angeles abrasion, AASHTO T 96	40% max.
(5) Sodium sulfate soundness loss (5 cycles), AASHTO T 104	12% max.
(6) Durability index (coarse), AASHTO T 210	35 min.
(7) Durability index (fine), AASHTO T 210	35 min.
(8) Fractured faces, ASTM D 5821	50% min.
(9) Free from organic matter and lumps or balls of clay	

Do not use material that breaks up when alternately frozen and thawed or wetted and dried.

Obtain the aggregate gradation by crushing, screening, and blending processes as necessary. Fine aggregate, material passing the No. 4 sieve, shall consist of natural or crushed sand and fine mineral particles.

(b) Surface course aggregate. Furnish hard, durable particles or fragments of crushed stone, crushed slag, or crushed gravel conforming the following:

(1) Gradation	Table 703-3
(2) Liquid limit, AASHTO T 89	35 max.
(3) Plastic Index, AASHTO T 90	
a) If the percent passing the No. 200 sieve is less than 12%	2 to 9
b) If the percent passing the No. 200 sieve is greater than 12%	Less than 2
(4) Los Angeles abrasion, AASHTO T 96	40% max.
(5) Sodium sulfate soundness loss (5 cycles), AASHTO T 104	12% max.
(6) Durability index (coarse), AASHTO T 210	35 min.
(7) Durability index (fine), AASHTO T 210	35 min.
(8) Fractured faces, ASTM D 5821	75% min.
(9) Free from organic matter and lumps or balls of clay	

Do not use material that breaks up when alternately frozen and thawed or wetted and dried.

Do not furnish material that contains asbestos fibers.

Obtain the aggregate gradation by crushing, screening, and blending processes as necessary. Fine aggregate, material passing the No. 4 sieve, shall consist of natural or crushed sand and fine mineral particles.

(c) Screened aggregate – Furnish hard, durable particles or fragments of stone, slag, or gravel conforming the following:

(1) Gradation	Table 703-16
(2) Plastic Index, AASHTO T 90	Less than 9
(3) Los Angeles abrasion, AASHTO T 96	55% max.
(4) Free from organic matter and lumps or balls of clay.	

Do not use material that breaks up when alternately frozen and thawed or wetted and dried.

Obtain the aggregate gradation by crushing, screening, and blending processes as necessary.

Delete Table 703-2 and replace with the following:

Table 703-2
Target Value Ranges for Subbase and Base Gradation

Sieve Size	Percent by Mass Passing Designated Sieve (AASHTO T 27 and T 11)				
	Grading Designation				
	A (Subbase)	B (Subbase)	C (Base)	D (Base)	E (Base)
2½ inch	100				
2 inch	97 – 100	100	100		
1½ inch		97 – 100			
1 inch	65 – 79 (6)		80 – 100 (6)	100	
3/4 inch			64 – 94 (6)	86 – 100 (6)	100
1/2 inch	45 – 59 (7)				
3/8 inch			40 – 69 (6)	51 – 82 (6)	62 – 90 (6)
No. 4	28 – 42 (6)	40 – 60 (8)	31 – 54 (6)	36 – 64 (6)	36 – 74 (6)
No. 40	9 – 17 (4)			12 – 26 (4)	12 – 26 (4)
No. 200	4.0 – 8.0 (3)	4.0 – 12.0 (4)	4.0 –7.0 (3)	4.0 – 7.0 (3)	4.0 – 7.0 (3)

( ) The value in the parentheses is the allowable deviation (±) from the target values..

Delete Table 703-3 and replace with the following:

Table 703-3
Target Value Ranges for Surface Gradation

Sieve Size	Percent by Mass Passing Designated Sieve (AASHTO T 27 and T 11)					
	Grading Designation					
	F	G	H	S	T	U
1 1/2 inch	100			100		
1 inch	97-100	100		72 – 92 (6)	100	
3/4 inch	76-89 (6)	97 - 100	97 - 100			100
1/2 inch					71 – 91 (6)	
3/8 inch	56-68 (6)	70 – 80 (6)	80 – 92 (6)	51 – 71 (6)		71 – 90 (6)
No. 4	43-53 (7)	51 – 63 (7)	58 – 70 (7)	36 – 53 (7)	43 – 60 (7)	50 – 68 (7)
No. 8				26 – 40 (6)	30 – 46 (6)	34 – 51 (6)
No. 16	23-32 (6)	28 – 39 (6)	28 – 40 (6)			
No. 40	15-23 (5)	19 – 27 (5)	16 – 26 (5)	14 – 25 (5)	16 – 28 (5)	19 – 30 (5)
No. 200	10.0-16.0 (4)	10.0 – 16.0 (4)	9.0 – 14.0 (4)	8.0 – 15.0 (4)	8.0 – 15.0 (4)	8.0 – 15.0 (4)

( ) The value in the parentheses is the allowable deviation (±) from the target values.
If the plasticity index (PI) is greater than 0, the TV range for the No. 200 sieve size is 8-12 (4).

Add Table 703-16:

Table 703-16

Gradation Requirements for Screened Aggregate

Sieve Size	Percent by Mass Passing Designated Sieve (AASHTO T 27 and T 11)						
	Grading Designation						
	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
6 inch	100	100					
4 inch			100	100			
3 inch					100	100	
2 inch							100
No. 4		15-45		15-45		15-45	

704 - Soil

704.02_0618_us_04_24_2008

704.02 Bedding Material.

Delete the Soil classification, AASHTO M 145 requirement in (b).

704.03_0618_us_03_26_2007

704.03 Backfill Material.

Delete the Soil classification, AASHTO M 145 requirement in (a) (2) and (b) (2).

T-803 - SNOW REMOVAL (05/07)

803.01 Description

This Section provides for removal of snow from roads to facilitate logging operations and safe use.

803.02 Maintenance Requirements

(1) Erect signs required by the Sign Plan in the SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS.

(2) Perform work in a manner to preserve and protect roads and appurtenances, and prevent erosion damage to roads, streams, and other Forest values.

(3) Do not undercut banks. Do not blade gravel or other surfacing material off the road.

(4) Keep roadbed drainage ditches, drain dips, and culverts functional when needed during operations and upon completion of operations.

(5) Control snow removal to identify the usable traveled way having roadbed support. Reshape over-width plowing as necessary to define the usable width.

(6) Space, construct, and maintain drainage holes in the dike of snow or berm caused by snow removal operations. Place drain holes to obtain surface drainage without discharging on erodible fills.

(7) Close roads to wheeled vehicles at times and in the manner specified in C(T)5.12 or the Road Rules document.

(8) Upon seasonal completion of Purchaser's Operations, effectively block the road by a snow barricade, unless otherwise approved by the Contracting Officer.

(9) Remove snow for either public access or project use as established in the SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS and meet the following requirements:

(a) Removal for Public Access (Method JU) - Remove snow from all of the traveled way, including turnouts, for safe and efficient use for both timber transportation and the public. Remove intruding windfalls, debris, or slough and slide material for the full width of the traveled way and

deposit out of drainage's at locations designated by the Contracting Officer.

(b) Removal for Project Use (Method TS) - Remove snow from all or part of the traveled way, including sufficient turnouts for safe and efficient use for timber transportation and to protect the road. Remove intruding windfalls, debris or slough and slide material and dispose of only as necessary to provide passage for timber transportation. Removed materials may be deposited off the traveled way or outside the traveled way at locations designated by the Contracting Officer.

(10) When directed by the Contracting Officer, replace in kind, within sixty (60) days after the start of Normal Operating Season, any surfacing material which has been bladed off the road, unless otherwise agreed. Contracting Officer will notify Purchaser in writing as to the cubic yard equivalent of bladed off material by the start of the normal operating season.

803.03 Equipment

Purchaser may use any type of equipment to remove snow, providing:

a. Type or use of equipment is not restricted in C(T)5.12 or Road Rules document.

b. Equipment is of the size and type commonly used to remove snow and will not cause damage to the road.

c. The use of plows or dozers to remove snow requires written approval by the Contracting Officer. Equip plows or dozers with shoes or runners to keep the dozer blade a minimum of 2 inches above the road surface unless otherwise approved by the Contractor Officer.

803.04 Ice Control

Ice control may be performed by Purchaser when approved by the Contracting Officer in writing. Such approval will include ice control materials, application rates, and any specific requirements of use.

T-811 BLADING (10/07)

811.01 Description

This work consists of surface blading the traveled way to a condition that facilitates traffic and provides proper drainage. Blading includes shaping the

crown or slope of travel way, berms, and drainage dips in accordance with this specification. Compaction is required when shown on the ROAD LISTING.

811.02 Maintenance Requirements

A. Timing - Perform surface blading during the contract period as often as needed to provide conditions stated for the maintenance level of the road.

B. General

1. Blade and shape the existing traveled way and shoulders, including turnouts , to produce a surface which is uniform, consistent to grade, and crowned or cross-sloped as indicated by the character of the existing surface, unless otherwise shown in the ROAD LISTING, to at least ½ inch per 1 foot of width, but not more than ¾ inch per 1 foot of width. Thoroughly loosen surfacing material to no less than 2 inches depth or the depth of potholes or corrugations. Scarification to facilitate cutting to the full depth of potholes or corrugations may be elected, but will be considered incidental to blading. Do not scarify to a depth that will cause contamination of the surfacing.

2. Apply water during blading when sufficient moisture is not present to prevent segregation. Supply, haul, and apply water in accordance with Section T-891.

3. Shape existing native rock or aggregate surfaced drainage dips to divert surface runoff to existing outlet devices, ditches, or discharge locations.

4. Establish a blading pattern which provides a uniform driving surface, retains the surfacing on the roadbed, and provides a thorough mixing of the materials within the completed surface width. Upon final blading, no disturbed rock shall protrude more than 2 inches above the adjacent surface unless otherwise provided in the contract. Remove and place outside the roadbed, material not meeting this dimension so as not to obstruct drainage ways or structures. This material may be scattered off the roadbed if there is free drainage.

5. Where DESIGNATED ON THE GROUND, included in the ROAD LISTING, SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS or as ordered by the Contracting Officer invasive species of concern prevention practices shall be followed as listed below.

Invasive Species of Concern Prevention Practices

NA

C. Routine Blading

1. Conform to the dimensions SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS or designated in the SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS upon completion of blading.

2. Shape roadbed width in excess of the dimensions shown only as needed to provide drainage away from the traveled way. Do not remove established grasses and other vegetation from the excess width except as incidental to providing drainage or unless otherwise provided in the contract.

D. Compaction Roads requiring compaction will be included in the ROAD LISTING. Unless Compaction Method B is designated in the ROAD LISTING, all traveled ways requiring compaction may be compacted by Method A. Compaction shall commence immediately following blading.

Compaction methods are:

Compaction Method A: Breaking track while operating equipment on the traveled way.

Compaction Method B: 7-10 ton pneumatic, steel, or equivalent vibratory roller, operated to cover the full width two (2) times.

E. Undercutting - Undercutting roadway back slope is not permitted.

F. Intersections

1. At intersections, blade the roadbeds of side roads which are not closed or restricted from vehicular use to ensure smooth transitions.

2. Signing, cross ditching in the road surface (traveled way), earth berms, or other devices placed to discourage or eliminate use by passenger cars, are field evidence of road closure or restriction. Roads listed for work under Sections T-835, T-836, T-838, or T-839 are considered restricted.

3. Side roads listed for work under this Section are not restricted.

G. Cleaning of Structures - Do not allow materials resulting from work under this Section to remain on or in structures, such as bridges, culverts, cattle guards, or drainage dips.

H. Berms - Maintain existing berms to the condition of adjacent segments. Do not create new berms.

I. Smooth Blading - Smooth blading may be used as an interim measure to remove loose surfacing material from the wheel paths, and store removed materials in a recoverable windrow, until blade processing as described in this section is feasible. Watering will not be required for smooth blading. Accomplish smooth blading without distorting the existing cross-slope or crown of the traveled way.

Move and store loose surfacing materials on the high side of super-elevated curves and sections with uniform inslope or outslope. In crowned sections, store the material on either or both sides as elected. Windrow and place stored materials to provide not less than 12 feet of smooth traveled way on one-lane segments, or 20 feet of smooth traveled way on two-lane segments, or segments with turnouts. Cut holes through windrows, which may collect water on the road, for drainage at least every 500 feet.

T-813 SURFACING (10/07)

813.01 Description

This work consists of placing surface aggregate as DESIGNATED ON THE GROUND, or as ordered by the Contracting Officer. It includes preparing the area, furnishing, hauling, and placing all necessary materials and other work necessary to blend with the adjacent road cross section.

813.02 Materials

Materials will be Government-furnished when stated in the supplemental specifications.

Materials furnished by the Purchaser shall conform to the gradation and quality requirements of Section 703 of the "Standard Specifications for Construction of Roads and Bridges on Federal Highway Projects FP-03 U.S. Customary Units" and FS supplements to the FP-03.

All materials transported onto National Forest System land shall be free of invasive species of concern. Written documentation of methods used to determine the invasive species of concern free status of any and all materials furnished by the Purchaser shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer before transport of any materials onto National Forest System land.

The Contracting Officer shall have 5 days, excluding weekends and Federal holidays, to review the methods and inspect the materials after the required written documentation is provided by the Purchaser. After satisfactory review and inspection or after such 5 day period, the Purchaser may transport the material onto National Forest System land.

Material or methods appropriate for establishing invasive species of concern free status for the particular invasive species of concern are listed below.

Invasive Species of Concern and Acceptable Methods specific to this project:

Invasive Species of Concern			Acceptable Methods
Potential Invaders	**New Invaders**	**Established Infestations**	
Leafy spurge	Spotted knapweed	Canada thistle	
Yellow starthistle	Diffuse knapweed	Bull thistle	
Distaff thistle	Yellow toadflax	Scotch broom	
Squarrose knapweed	Dalmatian toadflax	Tansy ragwort	
Gorse	Japanese knotweed	St. Johns-wort	
Orange hawkweed	Meadow knapweed	Foxglove	
French broom	Climbing nightshade	Oxeye daisy	
Garlic mustard	Field bindweed		
Himalayan knotweed	Evergreen blackberry*		
Milk thistle	Himalayan blackberry*		
Daphnia	False brome		
	Reed canarygrass*		
	Sweetclover		
	Houndstongue		

English ivy Butterfly bush Yellow hawkweed Purple loosestrife Everlasting peavine Vinca Evening primrose Bladder campion Creeping buttercup Creeping charlie Yellowflag iris Shinyleaf geranium Sulphur cinquefoil Herb robert Depford pink Burdock Feverfew Anise Fennel * Species with a star may be considered either new or established weed infestations, depending on their densities. For example, blackberry at low elevations along river corridors are established, but sincle clumps at high elevations are newly invading. Reed canarygrass around reservoir fringes is established but clumps around alpine lakes are newly invading.	

813.03 Maintenance Requirements

A. Thoroughly loosen the area to be surfaced to a minimum depth of 1 inch prior to placement of aggregate.

B. Mixing and Placing

When scheduled coincidentally with work under Section T-811, and included in the SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS, mix surfacing and existing aggregate with water until a uniform mixture is obtained prior to final shaping and compaction.

Otherwise, spread the material on the prepared area in layers no more than 4 inches in depth. When more than one (1) layer is required, shape and compact each layer before the succeeding layer is placed. Upon completion, the surfacing shall reasonably conform to the adjacent cross section and provide smooth transitions in the road profile.

C. Compaction Methods

Compaction Method A: Breaking track while operating equipment on the traveled way.

Compaction Method B: 7-10 ton pneumatic, steel, or equivalent vibratory roller, operated to cover the full width two (2) times.

Either Method A or B may be used unless Method B is designated in the ROAD LISTING.

T-831 DITCH MAINTENANCE (10/07)

831.01 Description

This Section provides for routine maintenance of various types of ditches to provide a waterway which is unobstructed, as shown on the ROAD LISTING or DESIGNATED ON THE GROUND.

831.02 Maintenance Requirements

A. Maintain ditches by removing rock, soil, wood, and other materials. Maintained ditches shall function to meet the intent of the original design.

B. Undercutting backslopes during removal operations is not permitted.

C. Suitable material up to 4 inches in greatest dimension removed from the ditches may be blended into existing native road surface and shoulder or placed in designated berm.

D. Do not blend material from ditch cleaning operations into aggregate surfaced roads. Do not blade material across aggregate or bituminous surfaced roads, unless approved in writing by the Contracting Officer.

E. Haul material in excess of 831.02 D or subject to 831.02 E to a designated waste area under Section T-832. Remove excess materials temporarily stored on the ditch slope or edge of the shoulder daily.

F. Remove limbs and wood chunks in excess of 12 inches in length or 3 inches in diameter from ditches and place outside the roadway.

G. Clean paved surfaces of all materials resulting from ditch maintenance work.

Shape lead-off ditches to drain away from the traveled way.

Where DESIGNATED ON THE GROUND, included in the ROAD LISTING, SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS or as ordered by the Contracting Officer invasive species of concern prevention practices shall be followed as listed below.

Invasive Species of Concern Prevention Practices
NA

T-832 REMOVE AND END HAUL MATERIALS (05/07)

832.01 Description

Work consists of loading, hauling, and placing of slide, slough, or excess materials such as rock, soil, vegetation, and other materials to designated disposal sites.

832.02 Maintenance Requirements

A. Remove, end haul, and dispose of excess materials generated by work under other Sections of this contract.

B. Remove the slide and slough materials in the area extending approximately 6 feet vertically above the road surface and not more than 3 feet down slope from the roadbed. Dispose of material at designated sites as SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS, identified in SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS, or as ordered by the Contracting Officer.Reshape the slope which generated the slide material as nearly as practical to its original condition by equipment operating from road surface. Reshaping of roadside ditches in slide area shall be in accordance with Section T-831.

C. When approved by the Contracting Officer, fill slumps by compacting selected materials into roadway depressions. Compaction is by Method 2.

D. Place all materials in disposal sites as specified in the SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS, as SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS, or as ordered by the Contracting Officer.

1. Method 1 - Side Casting and End Dumping. Material may be placed by side casting and end dumping. Where materials include large rocks, provide a solid fill by working smaller pieces and fines into voids. Shape the finished surfaces to drain.

2. Method 2 Layer Placement - Step or roughen surfaces on which materials are to be placed prior to placing any material. Place materials in approximately horizontal layers no more than 12 inches thick. Compact each layer by operating hauling and spreading equipment over the full width of each layer.

E. Repair any damage to existing aggregate or pavement surfaces.

T-834 DRAINAGE STRUCTURE MAINTENANCE (10/07)

834.01 Description

This work consists of cleaning and reconditioning culverts and other drainage structures.

834.02 Maintenance Requirements

A. Clean drainage structures, inlet structures, culverts, catch basins, and outlet channels specified in the SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS. Clean catch basins by removing the material within the area SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS.

B. Clean the transition from the ditch line to the catch basin a distance of 10 feet from the catch basin. Clean outlet channels and lead-off ditches a distance of 6 feet. Remove and place debris and vegetation so as to not enter the channel or ditch, or obstruct traffic. Haul debris and vegetation to a designated disposal area in accordance with Section T-832.

C. Hydraulic flushing of drainage structures is not allowed unless provided for in the SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS.

D. Cleaning and reconditioning are limited to the first 3 feet of inlet and outlet, determined along the top of the structure. Recondition culvert inlet and outlet by field methods such as jacking out or cutting away damaged metal which obstructs flow. Treat cut edges with a zinc rich coating, in accordance with AASHTO M 36M and ASTM A 849.

E. Where DESIGNATED ON THE GROUND, included in the ROAD LISTING, SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS or as ordered by the Contracting Officer invasive species of concern prevention practices shall be followed as listed below.

T-836 - MAINTENANCE FOR LIMITED USE (05/07)

836.01 Description

This work consists of making limited use roads passable for joint use by Purchaser and high clearance vehicles, and providing drainage from the traveled way and roadbed.

836.02 Maintenance Requirements

A. Traveled Way

Purchaser may smooth or fill existing cross ditches and water bars and by agreement modify existing road junctions to enable vehicle access. Prior to beginning haul and resumption of haul after an extended stoppage:

1. Remove brush, fallen trees, rocks, and other debris from traveled way, including turnouts, turnarounds, and other locations that interfere with needed maintenance as follows:

a. No object extending over 4 inches above the road surface shall remain within the 12 feet usable traveled way and 10 feet turnout widths. Center the usable width on the roadbed or position away from the fill slope.

b. Cut and remove standing or down trees, logs, brush, and limbs from within the area described in 1 a. above. Remove encroaching limbs to a height of 14 feet above the traveled way surface. Scatter material not meeting utilization standards outside and below the roadbed on the fill side. Limb and remove timber which meets utilization standards or deck at agreed locations.

c. Place all removed materials away from drainages.

d. During use, maintain drainage structures, including dips, ditches and culverts in a useable condition.

2. Clean and recondition drainage facilities in accordance with: Section T-831 and T-834.

B. Slough and Slides

1. Slough and slides may be left in place, provided surface drainage is provided and at least 12 feet of width is available for vehicle passage.

2. Purchaser may reposition or ramp over slides and slough when the traveled way width is less than 12 feet providing the material is capable of supporting vehicles. Limit out slope to no more than six percent.

3. Reposition slough or slide materials on the roadbed which are not capable of supporting a vehicle to provide the 12 foot width. When directed by the Contracting Officer, slough or slide material will be removed under Section T-832.

C. Slumps and Washouts

1. Drain the roadbed immediately upgrade of slumps and longitudinal cracks to prevent water from entering slump area.

2. Slumps and longitudinal cracks at the edge of the roadbed shall not be considered a part of the usable width. Usable width may be reduced to 10 feet in the area of the slump.

3. Unless the Contractor Officer agrees to material being placed on slumps, ramp the slumps on both ends into undisturbed roadbed to provide at least 10 feet usable width. Use removed materials to guide vehicles to
the ramp location or to aid in draining the area.

4. Washouts may be filled with suitable material.

D. Post haul

At the end of hauling or prior to entering into seasonal shutdowns or a period of extended inactivity:

1. Shape the traveled way and disturbed roadbed to provide functional drainage.

2. Reinstall removed cross ditches and water bars and provide any additional drainage structures necessary to offset changes caused through use and maintenance.

3. Leave roads useable for high clearance vehicles. Remove or reshape purchaser modifications at road junctions to leave the entrance as it was before use, or as agreed at the time of improvement.

T-839 MAINTENANCE FOR PROJECT USE (05/07)

839.01 Description

Work consists of providing minimum access required for Purchaser's Operations and associated Forest Service contract administration and preventing unacceptable resource or road damage.

839.02 Maintenance Requirements

A. Purchaser is authorized to perform the following maintenance to provide vehicle passage and drainage:

1. Removing log, earth, and rock barriers and/or improving existing road junctions to enable vehicle access as mutually agreed.

2. Smoothing or filling existing cross ditches and water bars.

3. Installing Purchaser-furnished culverts or other temporary drainage structures for shallow stream crossings as approved by the Contracting Officer.

4. Removing brush, fallen trees, rocks, and other materials from the traveled way and other locations that interfere with needed maintenance:

    a. Place all removed materials away from drainages.

    b. Limb and remove timber which meets utilization standards or deck at locations approved by the Contracting Officer. Scatter other woody materials, including limbs, off of and below the roadbed without creating concentrations.

5. Clean and recondition drainage structures in accordance with Section T-831 and Section T-834.

6. Reposition or ramp over slough and slides to provide adequate width of traveled way material.

7. Provide traveled way drainage above slumps and seal cracks in slump area. Ramp the slumps on both ends into undisturbed roadbed to provide usable width unless otherwise ordered by the Contracting Officer.

B. During use, the traveled way shall not channel water along the road. Prior to seasonal periods of anticipated rains and runoff, perform the following work:

1. Shape the traveled way and roadbed to drain.

2. Reinstall removed cross ditches and water bars and provide any additional drainage structures necessary to offset changes through use and maintenance.

3. Perform work outlined in 839.02 A (5), (6), and (7).

4. During periods of non use, replace original barrier or provide and maintain standard MUTCD, Type 3, barricades unless alternate type barriers are approved by the Contracting Officer.

839.03 Post Haul Requirements

A. Upon completion of project use perform such work as needed to reasonably conform to the character of the existing road prior to Purchaser's maintenance for project use, unless otherwise provided in the SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS or the Road Listing. Work shall be in addition to requirements of 839.02 B and in accordance with 839.03 B and C.

B. Roads designated in the Road Listing to be blocked shall conform to the requirements of Section T-835. Unless otherwise approved by the Contracting Officer, remove Purchaser-installed temporary structures from National Forest System land. Associated commercially-obtained materials shall remain the property of the Purchaser.

C. Remove or reshape Purchaser improvements at road junctions, as approved by the Contracting Officer at the time of improvement

T-842 CUTTING ROADWAY VEGETATION (10/07)

842.01 Description

This work consists of cutting all vegetative growth, including trees and other vegetation less than 4 inches in diameter measured 6 inches above the ground, on roadway surfaces and roadsides.

842.02 Maintenance Requirements

A. General

1. Cut brush, trees, and other vegetation within each area treated to a maximum height of 6 inches above the ground surface or obstruction such as rocks or existing stumps. When work is performed under this Section, remove all limbs which extend into the treated area, or over the roadbed, to a height of 14 feet above the traveled way surface elevation.

2. Items to remain will be DESIGNATED ON THE GROUND.

3. Work may be performed either by hand or mechanically unless specifically shown in the Road Listing. Self-propelled equipment is not allowed on cut and fill slopes or in ditches.

4. Correct damage to trunks of standing trees caused by Purchaser's operation either by treatment with a commercial nursery sealer or by removing the tree as directed by the Contracting Officer.

5. Limb trees within the cutting limits which are over 4 inches - measured at 6 inches above the ground in lieu of cutting.

6. When trees are limbed, cut limbs within 4 inches of the trunk.

D. Cutting Side Vegetation

1. Show the width of vegetation to be removed in the Road Listing.

2. Unless otherwise included in the SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS or DESIGNATED ON THE GROUND:

a. Commence work at the edge of the traveled way and proceed away from the road centerline.

b. Roads without a defined traveled way: The starting point for cutting will be marked on the ground or defined in the SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS.

3. The points for establishing cutting limits are as follows:

a. Fill and daylighted (wide roadbed) section cutting commences at the edge of the traveled way and proceeds away from the road center line.

b. Drainage ditched section cutting commences at the bottom of the existing ditch and proceeds away from the road center line. Cutting on ditch foreslopes is not required.

c. Unditched cut section cutting commences at the intersection of the cutbank and the roadbed and proceeds away from center line.

4. Provide transitions between differing increments of cutting width. Accomplish transitions in a taper length of not less than 50 feet nor more than 70 feet.

C. Debris

1. Materials resulting from the cutting operation in excess of 12 inches in length or 3 inches in diameter is not allowed to remain on roadway slopes within the treated area, in ditches, or within water courses.

2. Remove limbs and chunks in excess of 3 inches in any dimension from the traveled way and shoulders.

3. Materials may be scattered down slope from the roadbed, outside of the work area and drainages unless otherwise listed in D. Invasive Species of Concern.

T-851 LOGGING OUT (5/07)

851.01 Description

This work consists of removal of fallen trees and snags which encroach into the roadway or the 3 feet of roadside abutting the roadway on the cut side.

851.02 Maintenance Requirements

A. Limb and remove timber which meets Utilization Standards, or deck at locations designated by the Contracting Officer.

B. Limb other material cut into lengths for handling. Deck outside ditches and drainages, off the traveled way and turnouts or at staked locations. The clearing width is to the edge of the roadway for public use roads, except limited use roads. The clearing width for limited use roads is shown in the specifications.

C. Notwithstanding B(T)2.3, blowdown timber outside Sale Area required to be removed, which meets Utilization Standards in A(T)2, when designated by the Contracting Officer is Included Timber subject to requirements of B(T)2.2.

D. Do not leave woody debris and slash in excess of 12 inches in length or 3 inches in diameter, or concentrations which may plug ditches or culverts, in ditches, drainage channels, or on backslopes, traveled way, shoulders, or turnouts.

T-854 – TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF DANGER TREES (5/07)

854.01 Description

This work consists of felling and disposal of designated live or dead danger trees sufficiently tall to reach roads used by the Purchaser. Any removal of logs is subject to prior agreement between the Contractor Officer and the Purchaser.

854.02 Requirements

A. Designation of danger trees.

Danger trees to be felled will be designated in advance by the Contracting Officer. Trees to be removed will be Marked.

B. Falling, bucking and treatment for disposal.

Use controlled felling to ensure the direction of fall and prevent damage to property, structures, roadway, residual trees, and traffic. Stump heights, measured on the side adjacent to the highest ground, must not exceed 12 inches or 1/3 of the stump diameter, whichever is greater. Higher stump heights are permitted when necessary for safety.

Felled snags and trees, which are not Marked for removal, will be left in a stable condition such that they will not roll or slide. Position logs away from standing trees so they will not roll, are not on top of one another, and are located out of roadway and drainage structures.

Fell, limb and, remove trees, which are Marked for removal, that equal or exceed the utilization standards as listed in the Timber Sale contract or SUPPLEMENTAT SPECIFICATIONS. Dispose of merchantable timber designated for removal in accordance with B/BT2.32 Construction Clearing, of the Timber Sale Contract, or as described in SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS.

C. Slash treatment.

Within the roadway, remove limbs, chunks, and debris in excess of 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter, and concentrations that may plug ditches or culverts, and water courses.

Dispose of slash by scattering outside the roadway limits without damaging trees, or improvements.

Large accumulations of slash may be ordered hauled under T-832.

T-891 WATER SUPPLY AND WATERING (5/07)

891.01 Description

This work consists of providing facilities to furnish an adequate water supply, hauling and applying water.

891.02 Materials

If the Purchaser elects to provide water from other than designated sources, the Purchaser is responsible to obtain the right to use the water, including any cost for royalties involved.
Suitable and adequate water sources available for Purchaser's use under this contract are designated as follows:

Map Key No.	Location Road	Location Milepost	Use Restrictions

As designated by the Contracting Officer

891.03 Equipment

A. Positive control of water application is required. Equipment shall provide uniform application of water without ponding or washing.

B. An air gap or positive anti-siphon device shall be provided between the water source and the vehicle being loaded if the vehicle has been used for other than water haul, if the source is a domestic potable water supply, or the water is used for tank mixing with any other materials.

C. The designated water sources may require some work prior to their use. Such work may include cleaning ponded areas, installing temporary weirs or sandbags, pipe repair, pump installation, or other items appropriate to the Purchaser's operations. Flowing streams may be temporarily sandbagged or a weir placed to pond water, provided a minimum flow of 20 cu. ft/sec is maintained. Obtain approval from the Contracting Officer on improvements for sandbags or weirs prior to placement.